

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 11357-8:2020

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### Polimerni materiali - Diferenčna dinamična kalorimetrija (DSC) - 8. del: Ugotavljanje toplotne prevodnosti (ISO/DIS 11357-8:2019)

Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 8: Determination of thermal conductivity (ISO/DIS 11357-8:2019)

Kunststoffe - Dynamische Differenz-Thermoanalyse (DSC) - Teil 8: Bestimmung der Wärmeleitfähigkeit (ISO/DIS 11357-8:2019)

Plastiques - Analyse calorimétrique différentielle (DSC) - Partie 8: Détermination de la conductivité thermique (ISO/DIS 11357-8:2019)

Document Preview

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Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry — Part 8: Determination of thermal conductivity

ICS: 83.080.01

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## **ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING**



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Cor	ntents	Page
Fore	word	iv
Intro	oduction	v
1	Scope	
2	Normative references	
3	Terms and definitions	
4	Principle	
5	Apparatus and substances5.1DSC instrument5.2Crucibles5.3Melting substance5.4Protective lacquer5.5Length measuring device	2 2 2 2 3 3
6	Specimens   6.1 Geometry   6.2 Number and sampling	<b>3</b> 3 3
7	Conditioning	
8	Calibration	4
9 standar	Measurement procedure9.1Preparation of crucibles9.2Use of thermal contact substances9.3Measurement of melting substance9.3.1Placing of crucibles in sample holder9.3.2Distribution of melting substance on crucible ground9.3.3Measurement of the slope of the melting curve without test specimen9.3.4Insertion of test specimen9.3.5Measurement of the slope of the melting substance9.4Evaluation of the slope of the melting substance	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 7 8 5 5 5 5
10	Calculation of thermal conductivity	7
11	Service life of crucibles upon using gallium as melting substance	7
12	Precision and bias	7
13	Test report	7
Anne	ex A (informative) Interlaboratory determination of thermal conductivity measured by means of DSC	
Bibli	lography	

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <u>www.iso.org/</u> iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11357 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

### Introduction

The advantage of using DSC for measuring the thermal conductivity of plastics is that with the same instrument also the specific heat capacity can be obtained. This enables the determination of the thermal diffusivity by dividing the thermal conductivity by the density and specific heat capacity.

In addition, DSC instruments are widely-used and available in almost all test institutes and labs. Hence, measurements of thermal conductivity can be done without need for procurement of an additional instrument.

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## Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry —

# Part 8: **Determination of thermal conductivity**

### 1 Scope

This document establishes a method for determination of the thermal conductivity of solid unfilled and filled or fibre reinforced plastics and composites by means of Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC).

It is applicable for materials with thermal conductivities of up to  $1 \text{ W/(m \cdot K)}$ .

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 291, Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing

ISO 472, Plastics — Vocabulary

ISO 6344-1, Coated abrasives — Grain size analysis — Part 1: Grain size distribution test

ISO 11357-1, Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 1: General principles

### 3 Terms and definitions SIST EN ISO 11357-8:2021

tps://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/19812ac8-44d9-475a-bba5-5220d151183a/sist-en-iso-11357-8-2021 For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 472 and ISO 11357-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

### 4 Principle

For the determination of thermal conductivity, the usual placement of the specimen in the sample holder position is modified according to a procedure proposed in the literature.[1],[2] Additional details on scientific background, deduction of results and performance of measurements can be found in[3] and [4].

As usual, an empty crucible is placed in the reference position of the sample holder assembly. The test specimen is placed directly onto the sensor of the sample position and a crucible containing a substance of known melting temperature is put on top of the specimen (see Figure 1). The thermal conductivity is measured at a temperature slightly above the melting point of this substance in the small temperature range in which the slope of the melting peak with test specimen is determined (see 9.2, Figure 2).

Upon heating, a temperature gradient is created in the specimen. The temperature of the top of the specimen remains constant at the melting temperature  $T_{\rm m}$  of the melting substance while the temperature of the bottom side of the specimen corresponds to the temperature of the sample side sensor. The differential heat flow between sample and reference sensor is measured by the DSC instrument.

From the temperature difference between top and bottom of the sample  $(T_{\rm m} - T_{\rm p})$ , the sample height h and the heat flow rate difference  $\dot{Q}$  between sample and the reference sensor, the thermal conductivity of the specimen is determined.



### Кеу

*h* height of specimen

 $\dot{Q}^{-}$  heat flow rate difference between sample and reference position

- S<sub>p</sub> sensor of sample position
- S<sub>r</sub> sensor of reference position
- $T_{\rm m}$  melting temperature of known substance and temperature of top of specimen, respectively
- $T_{\rm p}$  temperature of sample position and bottom side of specimen, respectively
- $T_{\rm r}$  temperature of reference position

### Figure 1 — Schematic layout of measurement

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## 5 Apparatus and substances //standards.iteh.ai

### 5.1 DSC instrument

A DSC instrument in accordance with specifications given in ISO 11357-1 shall be used.

### Only original raw data shall be used without any further data processing.

NOTE According to currently available results the method has been verified with heat-flux type DSC instruments only. However, it is expected that power-compensated DSC instruments are suitable, too.

### 5.2 Crucibles

Aluminium crucibles shall be used fitting the DSC instrument. Both, open or ventilated closed crucibles are suitable. Upon using sealed crucibles suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent excessive inside pressure.

Care shall be taken to avoid deformation of the plane crucible bottom.

NOTE Uneven crucible bottoms may result in too low thermal conductivity values.

### 5.3 Melting substance

Certified melting substances or melting substances having a purity of 99,9999 % or better shall be used.

The melting temperature determines the temperature of measurement of the thermal conductivity.

Melting temperatures of specimens to be measured shall be above those of the melting substances to be used. In case of doubt, this shall be ensured by performing suitable preliminary tests.

NOTE Metals such as gallium or indium have been found suitable.